

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1863.  
Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune says:

The President has formally communicated to Senator Sumner his conclusions respecting Gen. Fremont and colored troops, to wit: That he can entertain no objection to his acceptance.

The board to examine applicants for appointments as commands in negro regiments, has recommended to Gen. Grant's command, and recommended for appointment, Corporal Wilson W. Brown, 21st Me.—the engineer who piloted Gen. Mitchell's secret escape to Gen. Fremont's camp, and who with most of his comrades, were captured and barbarously treated by the rebel authorities. He will probably be commissioned as Col. of a negro regiment.

The charter of the first National Bank of Cincinnati has been accepted by the Comptroller of currency with a capital of one million dollars, with power to increase it to three millions. The directors are as follows: Wm. Henry Davis, Charles Davis, Geo. Keck, N. Henry Bowman, Benjamin Westcott, Seth Evans, and Henry Bowman.

This bank is to be located in the upper portion of Cincinnati. The charter is for twenty years.

One hundred who resign on the plea of disability, will hereafter be transferred to the invalid corps; the Board consisting of Col. Scott, and the medical director of the army, are about to examine them.

The receipts at the Internal Revenue Bureau for May were \$4,968,895. When the income tax comes in, it is hoped these receipts will double.

Commissioner Lewis has decided that medicine manufacturers must be held by their advertisements, that is, those who advertise their goods as being for medicinal purposes for the purpose of sale, cannot exempt themselves from taxes on the ground that they are ordinary quacks of the pharmacopoeia—some quacks, however, are not. Gen. Hunter has been superseded, is denied to-day, by some likely to know, and the matter seems involved in a duel.

One hundred and twenty seven soldiers of the Department at Washington, liable to, or undergoing sentence of court martial, for desertion, but voluntarily surrendered their arms, prepared to be released by the proclamation of March 10th, are, on recommendation of Gen. Heintzelman, relieved from the penalty of desertion, except forfeiture of their pay and allowances during the term of absence.

From Vicksburg.

MEMPHIS, June 2, via Cairo, June 2 1863.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune says:

The steamer Ed. Walsh is the latest boat up from Young's Point. She is there last Sunday.

There is nothing remarkably new to report since the sinking of the gunboat Cincinnati.

Gen. Grant seemingly holds Vicksburg and the entire garrison as though in the hollow of his hand. He can assault and take it at will, and he has threatened to take it by siege. He is now planting heavy guns, and preparing for an attack.

It may be some time before Vicksburg falls, but it eventually must come into our possession.

The report in the news here is that due Johnston is at Big Black River, about attempting to cross. Also that a large force has gone from Grant to prevent his progress and drive him back.

WALNUT HILL, VICKSBURG,  
VIA CHICKASAW BAYOU,  
May 28, via CAIRO, June 3.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune says:

Deserters from all parts of the rebel lines, state that the garrison at Vicksburg is from 20,000 to 25,000 strong, that they are in the trenches, and that they are relieved day or night, and are now living on quarter rations of corn bread and boiled fresh beef. Their bread is only of corn and a half, and the majority of the troops are willing to surrender the city.

Our shells are destroying buildings, and the inhabitants live in caves to escape them.

Pemberton sent some families with their negroes, into our lines yesterday, but Gen. Grant sent the former back and kept the negroes and women.

The guerrillas have made raids at and above Lake Providence, and run off a number of negroes.

Our hands that Cincinnati went down and fought the upper water batteries to-day, and after a brilliant bombardment became involved in an eddy and was forced to retire. She received several shells in her stern, and is now in a sinking condition, but can be saved.

Our sappers and miners are progressing successfully with their work of gradually approaching the rebel places where they reached within a few yards of the works. The rebel sharpshooters do not dare to fire, nor their men to move their pistols to show their heads above their works.

Our loss in killed and wounded during the siege which commenced on the 8th inst. will not exceed 1,800 or 2,000. The first success have been greatly exaggerated.

The rebels may have to be starved out, but there need be no fears entertained of not capturing Vicksburg and its entire garrison.

MEMPHIS, June 2 p. m. via CAIRO  
June 3, 1863.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune says:

I Latest advices from Grant's army at and about Vicksburg, are that the siege of Vicksburg is slowly progressing. The city is hermetically sealed, and the rebels are being slowly starved out. The rebel encampments. Sliding skiffs are being kept up for several days. The mortar boats are firing slowly night and day, and the shells are falling all round the Vicksburg jail have been released and put across the river. They report that one of the mortar shells burst in the jail and killed it. The health and spirits of our army are good.

It is reported that the health and spirits of the rebels are poor, and that they are suffering from a point of debarkation.

Certain arrangements now being proposed for the evacuation of the city, and the great loss. The confidence of intelligent persons from thence is strong. They express no fears of Johnston as Gen. Birney opposed to him. Gen. Forrest has passed on to the north, and Johnston, with 5,000 cavalry.

JOLIET, ILL., May 13, 1863.

DR. JOLIET SIGNAL—Dear Sir: I wish to call the attention of the public to the honorable manner in which the business of the Joliet Insurance Co. of the State of Illinois, is conducted. I am, I met with a loss of my dwelling house, which was insured for \$500, on the 28 day of March, 1863, by their Assn. Gen. A. D. B. Hubbard, who immediately on the receipt of notice, which I sent to the office at Joliet, returned to Joliet, and insured and paid my loss in full, to my satisfaction.

With the prudent and economical management which characterizes the company, cannot fail to gain the attention and confidence of the public, and to insure the success of the company in the future.

Yours very truly,  
J. J. Joliet.

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J. J. Joliet.

**JOLIET SIGNAL.**  
JOLIET, ILLINOIS.  
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.  
Tuesday, June 9, 1863.

**The Raid upon the Chicago Times.**

Most of our readers are already apprised of the late military raid upon the *Chicago Times*. However, we give the orders, today, connected with the affair; and it may not be improper to briefly rehearse the facts attending this outrage upon the constitutional rights of the people.

On Tuesday evening last, the publishers of the *Chicago Times* were notified by telegraph by Gen. Burnside, commander of the military department for the Northwest, that he had that day issued an order for the suppression of the publication of their paper, and directing them to act accordingly. They however paid no attention to the order, when Gen. Ammen, commander of the department for Illinois, ordered the military commander at Camp Douglas to inform them, which he did by taking forcible possession of the office and placing a strong guard of soldiers about the doors.

At this juncture of the proceedings the publishers of the *Times* applied to Judge Drummond, of the U. S. District Court, for an injunction to restrain the military from their wanton violation of law and civil rights. The Judge without stopping to examine into the case, granted a temporary writ to the military to desist until the legal question involved could be determined. The military paid no attention to this writ of the court, and still held possession of the office during Wednesday and most of Thursday.

On Wednesday evening an immense crowd assembled in the Court House square to protest against this wanton outrage of law and the rights of the people, and to take measure to redress the wrong. It is estimated that the meeting was attended by ten thousand men who were determined that the civil authority should be respected. At eloquent and patriotic speeches were made by W. Fuller, Gen. Singleton, Gov. McComas, and others, and resolutions adopted firmly assuring the "powers that be" that the military must be "subordinate to the civil" authority, in that city at least.

At this stage of the proceeding, the Republicans of Chicago became alarmed. A meeting was held by the leaders, and a committee sent to request Judge Drummond to withhold his decision until the President could be induced to rescind the obnoxious order. The Judge agreed to do this, and forthwith the President was notified that he could not trample upon the freedom of the press in Illinois—and with lightning speed the offensive order was unconditionally annulled, and the *Times* office was speedily delivered to its lawful owners.

Thus the President, by backing out of his despotic edict, issued through a subordinate, saved Chicago from destruction, and the whole loyal North from becoming the scene of internecine strife and carnage. For had the order not been rescinded, and the decision of the United States Judge not been respected, who doubts that our war amongst us would have been the consequence?

All honor to the freemen of Chicago for this manifestation of their determination not to be reduced to abject slavery by the military authorities. The President had been given to understand that the people of Illinois will not submit to the complete subjugation of their constitutional liberties. The arrest of our citizens without lawful authority, and the general usurpations of civil rights that have taken place in the Western military department within the last few months, have awakened people to a realization of the dangers that surround them. Let the Administration understand from the events of the past week, that while the people of the Northwest are willing to sustain it in all lawful acts, they will not submit to the establishment over them of a military despotism.

The proprietors of the *Chicago Times* have reason to congratulate themselves that they reside in a law-abiding community, who will not permit their paper to be suppressed so long as it pursues its wonted patriotic course. The *Times* is a firm and able exponent of the constitutional rights of the people, and they will not desert it when assailed by unlawful acts of tyranny.

**The Mass Convention at Springfield.**

We would call attention to the notice in this paper for a meeting at the Court House to make arrangements for the Democratic State Mass Convention.

We learn that it is the intention to engage the Joliet Cornet band to accompany the delegation from this county. It is expected that all who can leave home for a day or two, will be at Springfield on the 17th. No delegates will be appointed from this county, for in a convention like the approaching one, every Democrat who attends will be recognized as a duly authorized delegate. Therefore let old Will send to the meeting a rousing delegation—one that will show that we are in earnest up to this way.

The demonstration promises to be the greatest ever held in Illinois. From what we hear we may not be surprised if hundreds of thousands of people be in attendance. It will be a gathering of the real friends of the Union to protest against the violations of the constitution which threaten to destroy our Government.

**DEATH OF PROMINENT CITIZENS.**—Within a short time past two of the most prominent citizens of the southern portion of this county have died, to wit: Michael Rodgers of Reed's Grove, and Jacob B. Schermerhorn of Chanannah. These gentlemen were long residents of the county, and were highly esteemed for their qualities as neighbors and citizens. The former, Mr. Rodgers, was one of the most wealthy men of the county, and was always distinguished for his prominence and liberality. The loss of two such valuable citizens is severely felt by the entire community.

**A BLOOD-THIRSTY LEAGUE.**—The Republican paper at Vincennes, Indiana, the

**The Legislature.**

Pursuant to the resolution of adjournment passed by that body in February last, the Illinois Legislature re-assembled again last Tuesday.

There was some difficulty to obtain a quorum for a day or two, but that is obviated now and both branches have gone to work in good earnest.

At the time of the adjournment in February, a large amount of business of great importance was left unfinished. Besides a vast amount of general and local business requiring legislative consideration and action of our law makers, there is the *habes corpus* bill, the bill to prevent the immigration of negroes, and the resolutions reported by the Joint Committee on Federal Relations, which we earnestly hope will be passed before the final adjournment takes place. The people of the State expect action upon these important measures by the Legislature, and will not be satisfied if they are postponed or allowed to fall for want of unity on the part of our friends.

There is another proposition which should be brought before the Legislature at once. Let an act be passed authorizing counties, towns, and cities, to levy a tax to raise funds to exempt poor men who cannot raise the required \$300, from the coming draft. It is only by such a policy that the equality of citizenship guaranteed by the constitution can be attained.

**To Our Patrons.**

With this number of the SIGNAL, closes seventeen years of our labors as its editors and publishers.

And during all those seventeen years, we have endeavored to furnish our patrons with the current news of the day, entertainment, and what we deemed correct views of political subjects. As to whether we have been successful or not, our readers are, without doubt, best calculated to judge.

We believe there is no other newspaper establishment in the State that has been so long without changing hands as the SIGNAL. The Illinois State Register comes next on the list, and the Ottawa Free Trader the next. Hence the proprietors of the SIGNAL feel warranted in claiming a little precedence on this score.

But, to tell the truth, we must say that our professed friends and patrons, in too many instances, have been lenient. There are many names on our subscription book, who have not paid us a cent during the long time we have had charge of the paper. Others there are, and not a few of them either, who owe us far from three up to ten or a dozen years.

A d there are others of our pretended patrons men whom we have supported and been instrumental in policy in official positions of honor, trust and profit, who never paid us for the ink and paper we used in their behalf. Indeed, we have had some mighty mean men of this class to deal with since we commenced the publishing business. Time and again have we supported men for office, printed tickets and worked for them generally, but after they were elected they seemed to forget our services. And some poor stingy souls have employed us to print their tickets for elections, but never paid us a single cent.

At some future period we propose to give a history of our experience in this respect.

But while we have had some ungrateful and dishonest men to deal with, we have been made glad by the favors and kindness of numerous friends. And we shall ever gratefully remember their kind favors and generous actions.

In conclusion, we would say to some of our patrons who are so considerably in arrears, that we were never more in need of money than at the present time. Our current expenses have been more than doubled by the war, and unless our patrons wish to play Gen. Burnside on us, they must let us have some money—that pretty soon we too.

**Ship Canal Convention.**

Owing to the great excitement caused in Chicago by the attempt to suppress the Chicago Times, the ship canal convention was nearly a failure.

The convention met on Tuesday. It was presided over by Vice President Hamilton. Resolutions were adopted in favor of constructing ship canals to connect the lakes with the Mississippi and the Atlantic. A committee, consisting of eminent citizens, was appointed to memorialize the President and Congress on the subject.

The attendance, though respectable, was not half as great as at the occasion of the indignation meeting held on the occasion of the suppression of the Chicago Times.

**RETRIBUTION OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.** Lieutenant H. King, of company B, and Lieut. Wade, of company F, of the 20th regiment of Illinois volunteers, arrived at their homes in this city last week from Vicksburg, both severely wounded in the head—the former by a Minie bullet—the latter by a bursting shell—while storming the enemy's works before that rebel stronghold. These gallant officers, though young in years, are veterans in the military sense of the term. They have participated in all the hardest fights of the Southwest, and won imperishable laurels on many bloody battle fields. That they may be speedily restored to health, is the ardent wish of their numerous friends here.

**Democratic County Meeting.**

The Democracy of Will county are requested to meet at the Court House, in Joliet, on Saturday, June 13th, at 2 o'clock P. M., to make arrangements for sending a suitable delegation to the State Democratic Mass Convention at Springfield on the 17th instant.

By order of Central Committee.

**STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.**—The Ladies of the M. E. Church will give a Strawberry Festival, on Thursday evening, June 11th, at Young's Hall, to aid in the purchase of a bell for the church. It is hoped a generous public will appreciate the object and give the affair a liberal patronage. Admission to the Hall 25 cts., Children 10 cts.

**From Europe.**

New York, June 7.

The new steamship America, from Bremen the 24th, via Southampton (the 27th), arrived at New York.

The Confederate fleet frustrated again.

**Later From Vicksburg.**  
Near Vicksburg, June, 26.

But little firing has been done for two days. Rebel sharpshooters occasionally set up a shot or two, and some rebels fired a shot or shell but not a salvo at a force for a week.

Looking at the situation along the whole line, and considering the condition inside, no air may be protracted three or four weeks, resistance is continued to the last, his we can afford, as our loss daily grows less, while that of the enemy increases.

The rebellion under Gen. Blair proceeded northward as far as Mechanicsburg, 45 miles from here, without meeting rebel forces. A few guerrillas were found, our soldiers drove them off. The crops were cut in a promising condition, and the country well supplied with live stock. The rebels returned to Haines' Bluff yesterday. A large amount of cotton was destroyed, and many cattle and negroes brought away.

The gunboats ran up to Yazoo City several days ago, and destroyed much property. The rebels, on the other hand, a General rebel transport was sent farther up the Mississippi and Tallahatchie, and successfully escaped.

Communication with Gen. Banks is kept up by the Louisiana shore.

Guerrillas infest the region between Lake Providence and Grand Gulf, and commit depredations with impunity. Government troops are sent to the Yazoo and the Gulf, and the negroes being driven off or burned. Every negro with a Federal uniform is mercilessly suspended to the nearest tree.

Cincinnati, June 7.

A Rebel Lieutenant arrived from Vicksburg yesterday, and brings rebel news made reliable. He came into our lines under a flag of truce, but failing to return the same day, and remaining among our outposts a day afterwards, Gen. Grant declined to let him return, alleging that he could give valuable information to the enemy, and the siege and Federal operations.—He could not but have seen the Federal army, but would send him to Memphis, there to remain until the siege of Vicksburg was through. He states that the rebels have been building up for four months' provisions and abundance of ammunition; and that the troops are in hopeful spirits; and that Gen. Johnston and Pemberton are sanguine that Vicksburg can be held out for some time. He says that Saturday's battle was quite small and does not exceed 500 in all, while the Federal loss was several thousand. The stench from the place, that a cessation of hostilities might be expected, was not observed. Gen. Grant, 5,000 rebel soldiers assisted in burying the Federal dead.

Gen. Johnston has been further reinforced, and the rebels are now in the rear of Grant's rear was determined upon. Grant is also being reinforced, and a sanguinary conflict must unquestionably follow. The place of the rebels, from Bragg has been filled by arrivals from Lee and Beauregard. Stirring and exciting intelligence from Middle Tennessee and Vicksburg must come soon.

It is reported from Pemberton to Johnston delivered the following dispatch to Grant, for which he was set at liberty:

"Forage is all gone. The men are on quartering, that is, they are exhausted, and we can hold out only ten days."

A man who left Vicksburg on Monday says:

"The army is in good spirits, and there are food and ammunition enough for thirty days. This contradicts Pemberton's dispatch."

The City of Memphis brought up 400 men yesterday. There are at least 5,000 to come up.

A dispatch was intercepted from Davis to Johnston, saying he would soon send 500 men to the rear of Grant.

It is said that the Confederates are to attack the rear of Grant's army on the 7th.

A large number of Federals are on the shore.

Gen. Osterhaus now commands his division, having recovered from his wounds at Island 68, in the bend.

The rebels are in the woods for two miles, driving the enemy from his guns on the Arkansas shore. They numbered 500.

The Chancellor, going down, was fired on and killed and 5 wounded.

The latter shot in her upper works to one hurt.

**FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.**

**An Engagement Imminent.**

CINCINNATI, June 4, 1863.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune says:

It is reported that Bragg had flanked Rosecrans, coming North. It is known I understand, that Bragg has moved his forces, and is supposed to have gone to reinforce Johnston in the rear of Grant, or to attack Memphis. Rosecrans is now pursuing him.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 4, 1863.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune says:

The enemy moved three heavy reconnoitering forces towards our lines yesterday and to-day, coming by Liberty Gap, and by the way of the river, and having infantry brigades, accompanied by cavalry and artillery. On the Shelbyville picket today, they briskly engaged Carlin's brigade, posted five miles out, but were easily repulsed. On the Middle Tennessee 4th Regt. of regulars got into a heavy skirmish, losing one killed and six wounded. On the Salem picket the advance company of the 1st brigade, which left them at a respectable distance.

Bushrod Johnson was upon the Manchester road with a brigade of mounted troops, and the staffs of Gen. Turman and the 1st division. Gen. Turman and his staff are making a reconnaissance seven or eight miles, beyond our picket lines.

Passing on in this evening, say the rebels are under the impression that Rosecrans is reinforcing Grant. These reconnoitering parties are to ascertain the facts. The greatest anxiety prevails throughout the army. The men are in the best of spirits and in fine spirits over the prospect of work.

NASHVILLE, June 4.—Heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Franklin, and it is believed the rebels are driving, if not an attack in force has occurred.—No fears for its safety are entertained.

MEMPHIS, June 4.—The rebels have been driven from the Memphis-Manchester road, and this morning on the Shelbyville. Brisk skirmishing has been kept up day, the Indiana cavalry on picket duty, the 3rd and 4th regiments, 39th Indiana, Col. Hanson, 1st Brigade of Davis' division, subsequently went to their assistance; the rebels were driven about a mile, and were killed and wounded, killed and several wounded. The 4th cavalry was engaged some time on the Middle Tennessee road and lost seven killed and wounded.

Col. McCook reports hearing heavy firing in the direction of the rebels.

Gen. Grant telegraphs that Col. Baird of the 85th Indiana, on command at Frankfort, has been ordered to return to the line.

The rebels are in the woods for two miles, driving the enemy from his guns on the Arkansas shore. They numbered 500.

The Chancellor, going down, was fired on and killed and 5 wounded.

The latter shot in her upper works to one hurt.

**The News.**

It is believed that a new policy is about to be inaugurated in the Department of Ohio, by which freedom of speech and action will be made more absolute than elsewhere. A heavy reconnaissance has been made across the Rappahannock, by which important intelligence was obtained.

Prior to the capture of Helena, and a steady attack upon that place is apprehended.

Port Hudson, at last advices, was closely invested. Gen. Banks, on the 27th inst., he made a general assault upon it, after a desperate struggle, was compelled to retire. The Federal loss was estimated as at least 4,000, and among the killed were Gen. Banks and Major Blunt. The assault was undoubtedly repulsed on the morning of the 28th, heavy cannonading having been heard at that time. The result is not as yet known; but confidence in the success of the operations and the arrangements from Franklin, La. were marching to Banks' relief.

The Illinois Senate did not sit Saturday, June 6, on the bill for amending the large number introduced, among them being a bill to amend section 21, chapter 17, of the charter of Chicago. On Friday night the temple were made to see the bill in State House, but both were discovered in season to render them ineffectual.

The nomination of Mr. Vallandigham as Governor of Ohio is said to be a matter of certainty,—a rumor is afloat in Cincinnati that Mr. Vallandigham has been sent for by President Grant in view of his alleged compromise of their interests.

Gen. Haswell has been relieved of the command of the district of Indiana, by order of the Hon. G. N. Burnside, and is succeeded by General Sherman. General Sherman has been added to the district. Previous to retiring, G. N. Haswell revoked his notorious Order No. 9.—*Chicago Times*.

**Revised.**

The Chicago Times of Wednesday morning reached only a part of its subscribers. The reason of this failure will be found in the following explanation:—The paper reached us by telegraph on Tuesday morning at about 11 o'clock:

By Telegraph from Headquarters,  
Cincinnati, June 2 }  
You are hereby notified that I have issued an order stopping the publication of your paper, which order will be published in the morning papers of this city to-day (Tuesday) and which you will please govern yourself accordingly.  
A. E. BURNSIDE, Maj. Gen.

And in the following, which was served upon us in the evening of the same day:

By Telegraph from Springfield, Ill., June 2 }  
To Capt. J. S. Putnam, Camp Douglas : }  
You will enforce the following order of Maj. Gen. Burnside:  
“Gen. Ammen—I have issued an order suppressing the Chicago Times. You will see that no more publications of it are made, and, if necessary, you will take military measures to prevent such publications.”  
(Signed) A. E. BURNSIDE, Maj. Gen.”  
J. AMMEN, Brig. Gen.

In pursuance of this order, at about 4 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, a military force of Chicago troops proceeded to suppress when only about one-half of the edition of the Times for that morning had been printed.

It would not recapitulate here the occurrences in this city of the past two days. It is enough to say that never before here, and seldom in any community, have the very depths of public feeling been so profoundly stirred. The public mind is preserved—that blood has not flowed in our streets—is attributable to the devotion of the democracy of the city to the grand principle of liberty, and the maintenance of public duty of every citizen is to maintain the supremacy of the public laws.” The peace has been preserved—the supremacy of the laws maintained—and to-day the democratic organ of Gov. Lincoln stands on the pinnacle of the proudest eminence.

Last evening, at about 6½ o'clock, we received the following telegraphic dispatch:

“Lexington, Ky., June 4, 1863.  
“To the Editor of the Chicago Times:  
“By direction of the President of the United States, my order suppressing the circulation of your paper is revoked. You are at liberty to resume publication.”  
A. E. BURNSIDE, Maj. Gen.

It is by virtue of this military order that we are “permitted” to issue the Times this morning, for, from Wednesday morning, until now, we have been prohibited from doing so, under penalty of severe punishment, our whole printing establishment has been in military possession.—*Chicago Times*, 5th inst.

**Free’om of the Press in Dixie.**

The assertion that liberty of speech and of the press does not exist in the rebellious states, so often made by the administration press in the north, is wholly untrue. What newspaper in the Union for instance, could speak more boldly than does the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard, in the following extract, and for which we have not yet heard that it has been suppressed. It is the recognized organ of Gov. Vance, and the publication is in reply to an article in the Richmond Enquirer, favoring an ‘imperial despotism’ like that of France:

“We know that military despotism is making rapid strides in these states. We know that no people ever lost their liberties at once, or all at once, except some demented tyrant stole on the system and stole away but surely stole the fountains of life. We know that tyrants and their minions always prepare the popular mind in advance for their usurpations, and they do this by means of articles and speeches. These preparations are always based upon the plea of the ‘general good,’ or military necessity.” The argument now, we hate Lincoln so bitterly, that we are ready to believe that successfully, “we must make slaves of ourselves.”

The answer of the people is, “We will be slaves neither to Lincoln, nor Davis, nor France, nor England, nor North Carolina is to be enslaved. Since we have 80,000 brave troops as ever trod the earth. When she calls them they will come. If the worst should happen she will be able to take care of herself. In any event, to lawless men will not submit, in any event, to a Congress passed in deliberate violation of the constitution. She will not submit to Davis being invested with dictatorial powers, and she will not submit to her withdrawing from the confederation, and she will fight her way out against all comers, with a courage and an ardor which she cannot find in any other form. For her sons during the existing war, we are determined not to exchange one despotism for another.”

**Gen. Jackson and Abolitionism.**

A short time previous to the death of this distinguished and venerable patriot, a friend paid him a visit at the Hermitage, near Nashville, Tenn., where he was engaged in political work. Among the subjects discussed was Abolitionism, when the General expressed himself as follows:

“The controversy as to whether slavery is a moral evil,” said he, “is already in the hands of a religious domination. He proved love for freedom means nothing more nor less than civil war and dissolution of the Union. Honest men of both parties should unite in their intention to stop the progress of the Republic merely because more disinterested, loyal and devoted abolitionists than John Andrew and William Lloyd Newell are to be found in the

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which can be pursued to reassurance of their constitutional freedom, so as to be to their hearts, and so as to be to be further resolved. That a copy of these resolutions, duly certified, be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Major-General, the Governor of the State, the Governor of Illinois, whose attention is hereby called to this infringement of popular rights, and invasion of the sovereignty of the State, and to the fact that the resolutions were discussed at length by Messrs. Fuller, Burr and O'Brien, in the course of the adoption, and by Messrs. Woodward and Haines in opposition thereto.

**The Coming Draft.**

The instructions issued to the Provost marshals by the War Department require that enrolling officers, under the conscription law, are to enroll all persons subject to military duty whether white or black, and to note their ages, residences, color, occupations. They must include, first, able-bodied males not exempt by the ages of twenty and forty five, but except the law, second, all persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens.

The enrollment of the two classes (between twenty and thirty-five, with unmarried persons, and, second, all others) must be kept on separate sheets, but made at the same time. Students in colleges of schools, teachers, apprentices, sailors, travelers, travelling merchants, and the like, are to be enrolled at their legal residence, or temporary absence from their former place for exemption. Enrolling officers are to judge of age by the best evidence they can obtain; but appeals for exemption on account of age may always be made to the board of enrollment.

Whether any part of the forces thus enrolled are to be called out, the Provost Marshal General shall notify each district provost marshal of his proportion, with specific instructions as to the subdivisions. The board shall then make the apportionment to the sub-districts, and shall add fifty or more, as it may be required.

What follows is embraced in the following regulations:

73. The board shall make an exact and complete roll of the names of the persons drafted, and the order in which they were drawn, so that the first drawn may stand first, the second second, and the second may stand last. The roll shall be made at the place in a box to be provided for the purpose. It shall be public, and under the direction of the board of enrollment. The names of the persons enrolled shall be placed in a box to be provided for the purpose, and the provost marshal, or some person designated by him, (the drawer to be blindfolded) shall draw therefrom one name at a time until the required number is obtained.

74. The exact and complete roll of the names of persons drawn in the draft shall be made by the board in a book to be kept for that purpose, ruled and headed to correspond with the descriptive roll of drafted men.

75. The number required for all the call shall be taken from this roll, by commencing at the first name, and taking in order, until the required number is obtained, all who are not, by the board, decided to be exempted, and under the provisions of the enrollment act.

76. The names of the men thus called into service will be entered on "descriptive rolls" each man's name, assigned by the board. One copy of this roll shall be retained by the Provost Marshal General direct, one copy by the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State, and one will be retained by the Provost Marshal.

77. Certified extracts from this descriptive roll shall be made in duplicate by the Provost Marshal for every party of drafted men, and sent with the party to the officer who will command the military force. One copy is to be retained by the officer, and the other is to be returned with receipt for the party as delivered to him. The receipt, when returned copy will accompany the provost marshal's monthly report to the Provost Marshal General.

78. The board shall note on roll book of the drafted men, in the column of remarks, the cause each man's name, the disposition made of him—whether called into service, and sent to the rendezvous, exempted by the board, replaced by a substitute, commuted, discharged or discharged, as not required.

79. The substitute whom any drafted person is authorized, by section 13 of the act, to take in his place, must be present in person to the board to examine him, and if accepted, to place his name on the roll of persons drafted, with explanatory remarks. His name will then be transcribed on the descriptive rolls of men called into the service.

80. Certificates of exemption from the military service of having provided a substitute, and the name of the person substituted, shall be furnished by the board of enrollment according to form 31. A discharge from draft furnishes no exemption from the military service of the person. When a person drafted has furnished an acceptable substitute, and has received a certificate of discharge from a preceding draft, he shall be exempted from military duty during the time for which the substitute was furnished, and for which such substitute was furnished.

The board shall furnish a discharge from further liability to receive the personal draft to any drafted person who presents a bona fide receipt for the sum announced in orders for procuring substitutes, and the person authorized by the Secretary of War to receive the same.

**DEMOCRATIC MASS CONVENTION.**

**SPRINGFIELD I.**

**JUNE 17th, 1865.**

Springfield, May 28, 1865.

The Democratic State Committee, in compliance with general democratic wish, that a mass convention of the party be held during the coming month of June, for the purpose of nomination and liberation upon the state of the country, to give expression, in authoritative form, the views of public policy in regard to the national crisis, entertained by the Illinois Democracy, hereby invite to Wednesday the 17th day of June, for the holding of such a mass convention, at Springfield.

The committee earnestly urge that every citizen in the state be represented, by the largest possible numbers.

Prominent representative men of the Democracy of other states have been invited to be present, to confer with the Illinois Democracy at the proposed convention; among whom are—

HON. SHERMAN, of New York.  
 HON. WATSON, of New York.  
 GEORGE C. PIERCE, of Ohio.  
 S. S. COX, of Ohio;  
 THOS. A. HENCKS, of N. Y.  
 DAVID C. COLEMAN, of N. Y.

All the leading democratic orators of the state, will be present.

Let the democratic people come from the North, from the South, from the West, and from the East, and let them come from the field, from the workshop, from the counter and the shop, and general democratic reunion.